

THE BRITISH TICKET.
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.



DR.
W.C. Boteler,

518 Francis St. Over Postoffice,

ST. JOSEPH, MO

Resident of St. Joseph for years. Practice
opposite to the offices of the most dis-
tinguished professors in the country and the
most prominent citizens of St. Joseph.

Gen. Geo. W. Jones, a soldier of the
Black Hawk war, and the first United
States Senator from Iowa, a life-long
Democrat, is out for Harrison and Mor-
ton.

John H. Hailey, a leading Demo-
crat of Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania,
cannot stand Cleveland and Free
Trade, but will support Harrison.

R. P. Tracy, a member of the Democ-
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which will be the effect of Free Trade;
therefore, he shall vote for Harrison.

Robert Adams, of New York City,
who owns silk and cotton mills in New
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the Democratic party, because of its
Free Trade doctrines, and is for Harri-
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There are over eight hundred Democ-
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who are entitled to vote in Maryland.
In 1881, they contributed \$20,000 to the
Democratic campaign fund, to be used
in New York. They are so disgusted,
this year, that it will be difficult to raise
\$500 out of the crowd.

C. C. Shyne, of New York City,
President of the American Furriers As-
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\$10,000,000, and who has always been a
Democrat, having been enthusiastic for
Cleveland four years ago, has declared
for Harrison, which will reduce the
wages of every workingman in Amer-
ica.

(From the London News.)

President Cleveland deserves the sympathies
of all Americans, but he is the
Free-Trade candidate in every thing but name.
The reservation is an important one for Amer-
icans to make, but it is also important to re-
call that he characterizes the attempt to brand him
as a Free-Trader as dishonest, but, for all that,
the attempt to brand him as a Free-Trader
is better than Free-Trade and Protection and
nothing less. This is a very good excuse
to vote for Harrison. The Free-Trader
it threatens to be heretic. Mr. Cleveland
may find a more formidable antagonist in Gen-
Harrison than in Mr. Blaine.

(From the Glasgow Herald.)

President Cleveland does not avow himself to
be, and evidently does not regard himself as
a Free-Trader. Yet, whether he is or not, he is
the right man to be elected, because he is bringing
free trade arguments and bolstering them
up with free trade illustrations and putting
them into practice. He is bringing up the
question of the farmer's loss vastly more by the
increased price of cotton than by the
increased price of wheat, and this is
the real question of the day. This may be an
extract from some old speech of Mr. Bright's,
but it is just as valid now as ever, as is
expressed in himself: "It is a condition
which contains us, not a theory." Free-say
so. Words alone have no power, but
have been brought with enormous effect in this
country by Adam Smith, by Richard Cobden,
by Sir Robert Peel.

MISSOURI AS A NORTHERN STATE.

The familiar assumption that Mis-
souri belongs in that class of States
known as the Solid South is manifestly
illogical and unauthorized. Her early
settlers were Southerners for the most
part, it is true; but so were the early
settlers of Indiana and Illinois. She
has been in the habit of giving Demo-
cratic majorities, it is well known; but
several distinctly Northern States are
more or less given to the same kind of
conduct. There was slavery on her
soil at one time, but the fact was due to
circumstances entirely different from
those which caused this curse to exist in
other States. She furnished quite a num-
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she furnished a good many more to the
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the Confederate Congress, she did not
form a part of the Confederacy in any
practical sense. She never seceded
from the Union, and there was no time
during the war when a majority of her
people were in favor of such action.
Those of her citizens who fought against
the Federal Government fought also
against her Government, and were thus
doubly disloyal. She was alien to the
South in climate, productions and in-
terests, as she is to day and must be
always. Her slaves alone furnished
excuse for considering her a Southern
State; and even that shameful pretext
disappeared long ago.

In all respects which mark the differ-
ences between the North and South as
sectional entities, Missouri is a Northern
State, as much as Iowa or Kansas.
The occupations of her people, the
character of her resources, the nature
of her geographical relations, all tend
to refute the idea that her place is in
the list of Southern States. It is be-
cause of this false classification, in large
measure, that she has not advanced as
rapidly as she should and might have done.
The political party which has
had control of her affairs for so many
years has persistently kept Southern
traditions and methods fastened upon
her, contrary to all rational views of
her opportunities and necessities, thus
compelling her to make the race of
prosperity heavily handicapped at every
step. It is not too much to say that the
very laws of God and nature have been
steadily and relentlessly to prolong the
notion that Missouri is a Southern State.
Benton foresees the danger of such an
anomaly, and sought as far as possible
to avert its evils; and Frank Blair set
his face against it in the same way. But
by a cruel irony of fortune the efforts
of real statesmen like those have been
defeated by the later order of Confer-
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fered accordingly. It is not yet too late
to apply an effective remedy. That
remedy lies in the overthrow of Bour-
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political rule which shall place Missouri
in harmony with the class of States that
she belongs to by legitimate rules of as-
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an error which is at once both a mater-
ial injury and a humiliating reproach.
Let the South answer for its own sins
and work out its own destiny; and let
Missouri cease to share in a penalty
when she does not deserve, and to be
governed by influences which are not
less foreign to the conditions of her pro-
gress than they are opposed to reason
and propriety, to the philosophy of ex-
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Globe Democrat.

SENATOR EDMONDS declares only the
simple truth when he says that in all
cases of doubt as to the meaning of a
statute or treaty, the present adminis-
tration invariably decides in favor of
foreigners and against the people of the
United States. It will not do to say
that this is merely incidental; it indi-
cates a systematic purpose to seek the
favor of European nations by weakly
yielding to their wishes on every oc-
casion instead of maintaining Ameri-
can rights and protection American cit-
izens at all hazards.

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